piece of paper. At the command of the Government will be the Bureau of Science and the National Research Council, the latter newly created. The Philippines offers exceptional natural advantages for research, and men are available here and abroad for this research, so that it would be near to a crime for natural advantages and human endeavor not to collaborate for the good of the Filipino people in particular and of humanity in general.

The Philippines occupies a secure place in the world of art. The Filipino, whether as a surgeon performing a complicated operation, or as a painter putting beauty to canvas, or as a sculptor carving in wood, modeling in clay, or chiseling in marble, or as an architect sketching the plans of a memorial, is endowed with skilled hands and artistic temperament. Taking cognizance of the artistic talents of the Filipinos, the development of the fine arts both in Spanish times and at present has been encouraged. Unfortunately, because of their contact with western civilization, the expression of art among the Filipinos is mainly imitative. This is frankly admitted by the Filipinos themselves.

The Islands have produced Filipino painters of international reputation, such as Juan Luna, Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo, Lorenzo Guerrero, and Toribio Antillon. Their paintings are treasured in European galleries and in Manila. The first two were in many ways the antithesis of each other, for while Luna reveled in strength and fire, Hidalgo's work reveled in melancholy and languor.

Luna's masterpiece was the "Spolarium,"

which won several prizes and was at last sold to the City of Barcelona,

[5] Section read by Mr. Juan M. Arellano, Consulting Architect of the Bureau of Public Works. See Ignacio Manlapaz, "Filipino Art," Appendix to Maximo M. Kalaw's *Philippine Social Scunce* (1933).